NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, BATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20 24858.

XXXVth CONGRESS,....First Session.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1858.

ecme time.

The Army bill was taken up.

Mr. IVERSON (Ga.) said that Mr. Davis wished to
reply to some remarks of others before the vote was
taken. He moved a postponement, which was agreed
to, and the Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HOARD (N. Y.), as a question of privilege, sent
up to the Speaker's desk a letter from Mr. Burns, a
member of the House, addressed to him, to the follow-

ing effect:

"You book occasion on Friday to read from THE NEW-York
TRIBUNE a false and foul slander against me, from the tenor of
which you know that the charges set forth, if true, would dis
quality me from holding a seat in this House. You repeated the
sunder without provocation. I pronounced the paragraph a false
hood of the foulest kind. If you suppose me gmilty of the crime
I sak you to examine into its truth or falsehood. If I am inno
cent, you should set me right."

ent, you should set me right."

Mr. HOARD desired to respond to the letter, but
bleetions were made. He insisted on his right to be
teard. Mr. Burns's letter was threatening, and cal-

culated to intimidate.

Mr. BURNETT (Ky.) called Mr. Hoard to order paying. "The gentleman could explain by letter."
Mr. GIDDINGS (Ohio) wanted to know whether the
friends of Mr. Burns would insist on their objections.
Mr. HOARD made another neclectual attempt to

Mr. Gardination.

Mr. HOARD made another meffectual attempt to make his explanation.

The subject dropped.

The House resolved that when an adjournment takes place to-day it will be till Tuesday next.

The private calendar was taken up.

Mr. HATCH, (N. Y.) rose to make a personal explanation. He said that during his absence yesterday Mr. Zollicoffer made a personal allusion to him. He had a right as a member of the House to discuss any matter of public interest. No power on earth could deter him from a faithful and fearless discharge of that duty. The other day he spoke of a certain party and their oaths, which, of course, could only be known to members of that party. He didn't propose to discuss the question of veracity with any member of the House, as to the existence of these oaths, as to their treasonableness and unconstitutionality. He sought to bring before the House a creditable authority for their existence, namely, a journal of New-York. He didn't vouch for the genuineness of these oaths. The gentleman branded this allegation as false. If Mr. Zollicoffer was right, then he was at issue with authority, when he made a personal issue with any gentleman in or outside of the House. He was responsible for what he had said, but he couldn't be diverted from meeting a question involving the constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens, by a gentleman giving it a personal or local application. Such oaths may not exist in Tennessee. He didn't allege that Mr. Zollicoffer or any other gentleman had taken such obligations. He had merely expressed a belief that men taking such oaths acted in direct violation of the Constitution.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER (Tenn.) said that possibly he gisapprehended the spirit actuating Mr. Hatch. The obligations which the latter had read, as those of the American party, were neither in letter nor spirit those administered in Tennessee. Being a member of the American party, were neither in letter nor spirit those administered in Tennessee. Being a member of the American party, were neither in

by foreign votes. [Confusion. Crics of "Order! by foreign votes. [Confusion. Crics of "Order! Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, resuming, said that he didn't mist to make a personal issue. If he had misapprehended Mr. Hatch, he had nothing more to say.

Mr. HOARD (N. Y.) made a personal explanation. He seat to the Chair a paper, reciting that a statement had been made by a member of the House, asserting that Mr. Burns had stated to him (the member) on the subject of his (Burns's) vote on the Kansas Committee resolution, that he was to have certain official patronage at his disposal, and that Mr. Burns, by thus freely avowing his sentiments, afforded ground for a behief that improper influences had been exerted to bias his vote. He concluded by offering a resolution for the Executive Department, or by other persons, to influence the action of members of the House by promise of patronage. Mr. Hoard disclaimed personal unkindness against Mr. Burns, but said that he could not be diverted from his purpose by side issues. Last Friday he said in the House that the Executive Department were endeavoring to influence votes by the bestowal of patronage, and circumstances connected with Burns's statement justified the charge.

Mr. Burns had propounced the charge false, and he was responsible for what he had said.

Pending the question the House adjourned till Tues-

Panding the question the House adjourned till Tues-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Feb. 19, 1858. By Me. STOW-To reimpose tolls on the New-York

By Mr. FOOTE—For the relief of the credits of the Reciprocity Bank.

By Mr. LAFLIN—Adverse to amending the Gen-

eral Manufacturing law. Agreed to.
Mr. NOXON submitted for the consideration of the
Senate a bill prohibiting the use of proxies in monied
corporations by directors, &c.

Hy Mr. J. D. WILLARD—To incorporate the
New-York Law College.

Sources.

By Mr. PATTERSON—To allow the people a cer-tain number of challenges in impanueling juries in crim-lens trials.

To amend the charter of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Relative to the Mechanics' Banking Association, gud the North River and Grocers' Bank of New-York.

Adjourned till Tuesday next.

ASSEMBLY. The Bank Superintendent presented his report of the condition of the Savings Banks of the State. The bill to pay the officers of the House for the Tae bill to pay the officers of the House for the period of its disorganization, came down from the benate americal by the insertion of mileage.

Mr. TAPPEN moded to recommit it on the ground that one of the doorkeepers whose services are mentioned in the bill, was not employed by the House, but served as a Mctropolitan Policeman at the time.

The metion to recommit was lost. The Senate amendment was lostcurred in, and the bill passed.

The House concurred in, and the bill passed.

The House concurred in the joint resolution to adjourn over till Tuesday evening.

Mr. LAW moved to lay the order of business on the table, in order to reach the resolution granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to-night to Mr. Stanton.

A hard struggle took place. Several motions to adjourn were mace by Democrats, but they were all lost.

The SPEAKER presented the report of the Attorney-General in favor of the constitutionality of the College act.

Several orders of business were tabled in order to

reach the resolution.

Mr. LANING offered a resolution declaring the be

Mr. LANING offered a resolution declaring the belief of the House that secret societies exist in the State having for their object the creation of disturbances in Kanas, and deprecating the same. Laid over.

Mr. HAGGERTY called up the resolution which declares that the recent vote on the resolution granting the use of the Assembly Chamber to Mr. Stanton was not to be received as a test of the political sentiments of any man. The Yeas and Nays were called and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. MOORE called up the resolutions of inquiry as to whether any tax or subscription has been paid, or any gift received, by any member of the Metropolitan Police force. He made a speech supporting the resolutions.

Mr. DURYEA moved to lay them on the table

Mr. DURYEA moved to lay them of the Carried.

The tules were then suspended in order to consider the resolution allowing the use of the Assembly Chamber to Mr. Stanton to-night.

Mr. T. JONES, jr., in giving his vote in the affirmative, declared himself the friend of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, but because he was so he did not refuse to hear truths, come whence they might. If Mr. Stanton could give information he should giadly receive the

New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

There is a good deal of feeling here and a strong lobby for and against the Central Railroad extension to New-York. The bill is yet in the Senate and will probably be acted on on Tuesday next. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday.

Conviction of a Murderer.

DANVILLE, Pa., Friday, Feb. 19, 1858. The Jury in the care of Wio. J. Clark for the muder of his wife, rendered a variant of guelty to-day after being out seven hours.

Mr. Stanton in Albany. and without shewing it to Donglas, or consulting ALBANY, Priday, Peb. 19, 1358. The Assembly Chamber was prowded to its utmost

Railroad Accident.

day near Clarendon, seriously injuring Mrs. Sheldon o

Jones of Reading, Vt., J. C. Hurd of Jefferson County,

Auditor of the Canal Department.

Collision at Sea.

CHARLESTOS, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

The ship Bay State, from New-Orieans for Boston, was spoken off Hatteras on Sunday, in a disabled condition. She was run into on the night of the 12th, and was making for the first port.

The Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 19, 1853.

The water in the channel of the river at this point

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.
No. 68. The United States vs. James Collier.—Agument continued on both sides.

Forenoon Weather Reports.-Fra. 19

Forenoon Weather Reports.—Feb. 19.

[By the Eastern, Northern, Western and Southern Lines, received at No. 21 Well street.

St. John, N. F.—Clear, wind N. W.; 27

Calais, Mc.—Clear; wind N. W.; 29-clow.

St. John, N. B.—Clear; wind N. W.; 3 below.

Grandottertows—Clear and cold; wind W.; 6 below.

Baltimore, Md.—I a. m.—Cold; anowing since 9 o'clock; birometer 30.12; wind E.; 24.

Oswego, N. Y.—Clear; wind S.; 6.

New-York, noon—Slight snow; birometer 30.31; 18.

Washington, D. C.—Shoowing all the morning; wind N. E.; 23.

Janesviele, Wis.—Snowing; wind N. W.; 17.

Parier De Chiers—Snowing; N. W.; 29.

Dubeque, Jows—Cloudy; N. E.; 6.

Bellington, I.—Cloudy; N. E.; 6.

Seringter, D. H.—Snowing; 75.

Chicago, III.—Snowing; 75.

Chicago, III.—Snowing; 28.

Chicago, III.—Snowing; 29.

Chicago, Oho.—Snowing; 23.

Toredo, Oho.—Sowing; 23.

Toredo, Oho.—Sowing; 23.

Toredo, Oho.—Sowing; 33.

Toredo, Oho.—Sowing; 33.

BUFFALO, N. 1.—Cheff; wind N. E.; i. Collings, O.—Snowing, 23.
Toerdo, Ohio—Snowing and a gale from E.; i6; baro Plitsburgh, Pa.—Snowing; wind N. E.; i6; baro Plitsburgh, Pa.—Snowing; wind N. E.; i8; Plume House, Franconia, Wild. H.—Very codd;

FILUM HOUSE, FRANCONIA, N. H.—Very cold; snow clow.
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Clear; wind N. W.; 4 below.
PLYMOUTH, Mass.—Clear; wind westerly; 16.
ST. JOHNSHURU, Vt.—Wind N.; 17 below.
OODENSBURGH, N. Y.—Wind N.; 18 below.
ROUSE'S FOINT—Clear; wind N. E.; 22 bolow.
BURLINGTON, VL.—Wind N.; 18 below.
WHITE RIVER JUNCTION—Clear; wind N.; 8 below.
MALONE, N. Y.—Wind westerly; 18 below.
SPRINGTIELD, Mass.—Appearance of snew; 22 above.
TUSCUMBIA, Ala.—Cloudy; wind N. W.; 43.
NEW-ORLEANS, La.—Windy and cloudy; 654.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Snowing slightly; 18.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Clear; wind N. W.; 49.
EVENNIC REPORTS.

NEW-YORK-8 p. m., snowing hard; wind N. E.; then 18, Buyralo, N. Y.—Cold; snowing; strong N. E. wind; Dynkink, N. Y.—Cold; snowing; blowing a gale from

FROM WASHINGTON.

One of the greatest, meanest and most infamou

outrages yet perpetrated by the Lecompton party

I telegraphed to you two days ago that the Sen

ate Committee on Territories would submit three

reports on Kansas-one by Judge Douglas, another

written by Mr. Green of Missouri, and a third by

Mr. Collamer, which would be signed also by Mr.

Wade, and that these reports would be made to the

Senate on Monday next. Douglas is Chairman of the Committee; the other members, beside those

I have mentioned, are Jones of Iows, Sebastian of

Arkansas, and Fitzpatrick of Alabama. These

three, with Green of Missouri, constitute the ma-

jority of the Committee, and are Lecomptonites.

The Committee met on Tuesday, and the majority

proposed to report on Thursday. Douglas stated

that, in consequence of the dangerous illness of his wife, it would be impossible for him to get ready to report on Thursday. The majority accordingly agreed to defer the reports until Monday. They pledged themselves fully and distinctly to this post-represent. They were bound to adhere to the

pledged themselves fully and distinctly to this postponement. They were bound to adhere to the
agreement by every consideration of truth, honor
and good faith. Not merely as Senators, but as
men and gentlemen, they were bound to abide
by their plighted words. Those words were
scarcely plighted before they were basely
broken. The meanness, the treachery, the
falsehood and the fraud that have characterized
form its investigation to the present time the Lecomp

from its inception to the present time the Lecomp ton swindle and all its abettors, invaded and con

taminated with their loathsome influence a Com

taminated with their losthsome influence a Committee of the Senate. On Tuceday evening, Mr. Green sent a note to Douglas, coolly informing him that a majority of the Committee had concluded to report on Thursday morning. To Messrs. Collamer and Wade no intimation whatever was given of this change of purpose, or rather of this breach of faith. At 10 o'clock last night Judge Wade had received no notice of the change of programme and was con-

At 10 o'clock last night Judge Wade had received no notice of the change of programme, and was confident, as an honorable man might well be, that the majority would abide by their pledges. Douglas, on receiving Green's note, set to work with his usual energy, although he had hardly closed his eyes for three nights, and by suarise this morning his report was ready, and a copy of it, unde sheet by sheet as it was written, was in the mail on its way to THE N. Y. TRIBUSE. Collamer's report was also ready, and the evident purpose of the Lecompton majority to get their own report before the Senate in advance of the minority, and thus compal a span

to get their own report before the Senate in advance of the minority, and thus compel a snap judgment, was defeated. Mr. Green to-day openly ventilated his chagrin at the promptness with which his stratagem had been counteracted.

The reckless determination of the majority of the Committee to disregard the rights of their associate Senators, and the commonest rules of propriety, in their eagerness to tyrannize over the people of Kansas, is shown by the fact that they did not design to communicate their report to their Chairmai, Judge Douglas, who remarked, on its presentation to the Senate to-day, that he had no knowledge

tion to the Senate to-day, that he had no knowledge of its contents. A private statement on Kansas affairs had been made to the Committee by John

the Chairman. Green used it in making his report.

Calhoun, who gave it to Mr. Green instead of

has just been committed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

From Our Own Correspondent.

N. Y., and Franklin Maynard of Cambridge, Mass.

RUTLAND, Vt., Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

ment back to Calhoun.

The House to-day has been occupied by personal explanation on the part of Mr. Lewis Campbell and Mr. Henry Winter Davis, touching their respective capacity to-night to listen to the speech of ex-Secretary Stanton on the affairs of Kansas. A large number of Mr. Henry Winter Davis, touching their respective election cases; and by elaborate speeches on Slavery, by Mr. Shorter of Alabama, who made a furious fire-eating tirade, pitching into the Pilgrim Fathers, and avowing that therewas an aristocracy in the South, but that it was an aristocracy of color; by Mr. Tompkins of Ohio, who made an equally majestic speech on the other side; and by Mr. Clemens of Virginia, who for an hour past has been reading from the Clerk's desk a tolerably elegant and not very violent discourse on the same topic. His hour is exhausted, and he appeals to the House to allow him five minutes to finish his speech. There is a general response, "Go on, go on." A member ladies were present. The meeting was called to order by the Hen. Mr. Hutchinson of Orleans, who nomi-nated the Hon. Samuel A. Law for Chairman, and a long list of gentlemen, composed of all parties, for Vice-Presidents, including the Hon. Wm. A. Young of Albany, A. B. Tappan of Westchester, Thomas Jones, jr., and Moses S. Beach of New-York, Democrate. The Chairman introduced Mr. Stanton, who was received with loud applause. His remarks were much the same as those made in New-York, and were received with loud and enthusiastic applause throughout. allow him hve minutes to miss has speech. There is a general response, "Go on, go on." A member from Tennessee objects, on the ground that it is out of order for a speaker to exceed his hour. After some discussion the Tennesseean yields to the natural goodnafured feeling of the House toward Mr. Clemens, The passenger car of the local freight train from natured feeling of the House toward Mr. Clemens, and withdraws his objection. Mr. Clemens resumes, and reads at the top of his speed, so rapidly in fact that not a sentence can be distinguished by his hearers. As he closes, twenty members spring up, shouting "Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" Somebody gets the floor, gives way to a motion to addown and to most or the asset way to a motion to Burlington for this place was thrown off the track to-Fair Haven, William Hoskinson of Meadville, Ephraim

Someoody gets the hoor, gives way to a motion to adjourn, and to-morrow the essay reading will go on. Gen. Burns of Ohio has not yet asked for a Com-mittee. The Washington correspondent of The N. Y. Tablet, in his last letter, says of the refusal to Auditor of the Canal Department.

ALBANI, Friday, Feb. 19, 1858.

The Senate have removed the injunction of secreey on the Executive Session of Wednesday last. The Governor's nomination for Auditor of the Canal Department was E. W. Leavenworth.

The nomination was, by a vote of the Senate, taken from the Committee from the district in which the nominee resides, and referred to the Standing Committee on Canals, with an order to the latter to report on the 5th of July next by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers. Brandredt, Burhan, Doharty, Ely Johnson, Mandeville, Mather, Frait, Scholl, Scott, Sican, Spinola, Stow, Wadsworth, O. B. Wheeler, J. D. Willard—16.

NAI S—Mesers. Ames, Soardman, Dating, Diven, Foots, Haleded, Hubbell, Leffin, Noxa, Patierson, Fruman, W. A. Wheeser, J. A. Willard, Williams—14.

Mr. Loveland, (Rep.) paired off with Mr. Smith, (Dem.) grant an investigation:

"Had it been authorized, it might have turned out that a certain ex-Member of Congress, the Hon. Mr. Kennen, had come here expressly for the purpose of operating with him to change his views in favor of Lecompton, and getting for him or some of his family the Northern Marshalship of Ohio in consideration thereof."

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 18, 1858. It was doubtless the design of the majority of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, in taking a snsp judgment upon the minority, by the summary process of final action on the Kansas Message this morning, to have got their partial views before the country in advance, and thus have stolen a march upon their colleagues. The whole scheme was concocted with some advoitness. and included in its programme a one-sided statement from Calhoun, which has not even yet been seen by the minority. But when Mr. Green notified Judge Douglas yesterday of the intended ac-tion to-day, in direct contradiction to the agree-ment of the Committee at its former meeting, im-mediate steps were taken by him to bring up the leeway of his report and to be prepared for the leeway of his report and to be prepared for the emergency. He set to work in good earnest at once, and by laboring steadily up, to 3 o'clock this morning, the report was completed and copied as it progressed in time to start by the early train, so as to be ready for publication in case the threatened purpose was carried into effect. Judge Collamer had put most of his matter in form previously, and with a sufficient clerical force, that also was got ready for the first mail. When the Committee read to day the majority did not find the minority with a sufficient clerical force, that also was got ready for the first mail. When the Committee met to-day the majority did not find the minority unprepared as expected, and they directed the re-ports to be made without the customary form of reading. When it came to be understood after-ward that the reports were then on the way to New-York, it may be imagined what was the degree of virtuous indignation expended by Mr. Green and his confreres. This practical joke is too good to be lost, and may be useful hereafter to the enterprising managers, who happen to have been caught

in their own trap.

The explanation which Mr. Green gave the Committee, for withholding Calhoun's statement, was hardly as clear or satisfactory as could have been desired; and as a part of his report was predicated upon its allegations, a suggestion was made that it should be suppressed, since the minority had had no opportunity of commenting upon them. The suggestion was accepted, but subsequently that porsuggestion was accepted, but subsequently that portion of the report was said to have been retained,
from some misunderstanding, by Mr. Green. It is
very significant that all these mistakes and misappreheusions occur on one side, and always against
the Free-State sentiment in Kansas.

Calhoun's Jesuitical publication this morning
overshoots the mark entirely, and, so far from relieving the embarrassments of his position, only
serves to expose shortcomings which might otherwise have escaped detection. He begins the socalled explanation of the Delaware Crossing vote, by

called explanation of the Delaware Crossing vote, by saying that before he counted the returns, he was called upon by Gov. Robinson and others concern-ing the alleged frauds, to whom he replied that they should be fully investigated before the certificates were issued. He states further that he with Governor Denver on this subject, and authorized him to say that if the Judges—his own, remember—of the election would make an affidavit that certificates. Yet in the presence of these declara-tions at the outset, and of his personal knowledge that the reported vote of Delaware Crossing must be an audacious fraud, he has the effrontery to as-sert further down, "I came to Washington with "no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result" —that is, that the Pro-Slavery party had carried the Legislature. After this confession, it must be obvious that Calhoun was a fitting instrument for the service in which he was employed.

Let it be remarked, too, that in this letter, which a designed to entrap Northern Democrats into the is designed to entrap Northern Democrats into the support of Lecompton, he does not bind himself to issue certificates, even if the required evidence be furnished. He seeks to convey that impression, but nowhere makes the distinct committal. His qualified pledge is, "If the Judges of election at "that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. "Denver before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn "statement that but forty-three votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I decline to be governed by the oaths of the Judges." Who does not see how easily this condition might be evaded? Calhoun makes himself the exclusive judge of the statement to be made by the Judges, as he was made of the election under the Lecompton Convention, and he is quite as capable of acting in the one case as he was in the other. The whole thing looks suspicious, for Calhoun knows well that Gov. Denver has communicated to the Secretary of the Interior the very oaths which he professes to desire. It is true that they are in printed form, but they were published from the reprinted form, but they were published from the tecords of the Commission appointed by the Legislature, and were made in a measure official by this
act of an Administration Governor on the spot. If
anybody is deceived by this last sham, it must be
with deliberate design.

The Select Committee of the House effectually shut

downthe gates upon investigation last night, and converted the affair into a solemn farce. On every important proposition to ascertain the facts, the vote was eight to seven. Then to accertain the lates, where to meet a week bence, but it is easy to see with what practical effect. Meantime this delay will be used in drumming up recruits and manipulating the weak brethren.

INDEX.

NO CHANCE FOR LECOMPTON IN THE HOUSE. Correspondence of The Philadelphia Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1858.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1858.

The Lecempton Investigating Committee met again last evening. Propositions for investigation, under the terms of the resolution of the House, were, one after the other, tabled by a vote of eight to seven. Then, contrary to the intimation that a report would be made this week, the Committee, without in any way going to the accomplishment of the object for which they were raised, adjourned until Wednesday next. It would appear that a majority of the Committee are nneasy under the strong feeling excited in the country against the injustice of the Speaker and their own unfairness, and that now they have exhibited their fear to go on as they have begun, by the adjournment for so long a time, which they carried by their one majority. The objection to prosecuting an inquiry into the facts connected with the Lecempton Constitution, was mainly that there was not time, and, to show how well founded this objection was, the committee threw away seven days.

Whatever ground there was a few days since for the Lecomptonites to believe that they could pass through the House the contrivance which they sup-port, it has now slipped away from them, for at this moment it is obvious to the most careless observer of transpiring events that Lecompton must seen meet blow more terrible than that, only one week ago be resolution which ordered inquiry into its worked-

up for what they have intherto failed to do. What strength gained by those who support the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, set only in the North, but in the South, since the test on Harris's resolution, and the promising signs for the future, it is not an extravagant surmise that ere another week rolls by the vote against Lecompton will reach two-thirds of the members of the House. The Lecomptonites cannot disguise this fact; they published it by a poetponement of their cancus which was to have met last might, and by the adjearament of the Investigation Committee. All idea of rushing things shrough with a high hand is reluctately given up for want of power to effect their purpose, and it may be that the endeavor hereafter will be to save the Constitution from a sudden and deserved smidilation.

Pennsylvanians continue to apply for consular appointments, when there is no earthly chance for them to get any. Mr. Buchanan, some time ago, was understood as announcing that Pennsylvania had all these appointments it washis intention to give, and, so far as I can learn, he has not come to a different determination since.

The special Sommittee on the Pacific Railroad met

so far as I can learn, he has not come to a different determination since.

The special Committee on the Pacific Railroad met this morning. There was a bare quorum present. It is not probable they will be enabled to submit a report deciding in respect to the various project for routes North and South for a month to come.

The Fort Spelling Committee will report the present week or carly in the next.

THE COMING FIGHT IN THE SENATE FESSENDEN AND DAVIS.

Conespondence of the Bester Traveler.

Washington, Feb. 15, 1858.

In the Senate matters look more favorable than they did a week since. Under any and all circumstances the vote cannot be had in that body on Lecompton for two months. It will be remembered that when Douglas was whipping up his party with all his superior powers to obtain it e vote on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that the meager minority of thirteen, headed by Senators Chase and Sunner, kept the vote off for sixty days, during which time the country was roused, and all that could be done through the pulpit, through the press, through mase meetings, through legislative resolutions, through memorials to Congress, was done, and with great effect. The same course will be pursued now. Douglas will lead the van. Parliamentary tactics will be abhausted; every opposition Senator will have spoken from the depths of his heart: the country will have been flooded with speeches, and aroused thoroughly before a vote can be had on this measure in the Senate, and Senato. Douglas declares this vote cannot be had before the first of July. All agree that it can't be done in less than sixty days.

Douglas declares this vote cannot be had before the first of July. All agree that it can't be done in less than sixty days.

In the mean time not a day will pass in the Senate without the case of the squatters in the Indiana Senatorial seats being brought up, and a yea and nay vote had upon their right of occupancy. Neither will a day pass except the Minnesota bill be brought up, and voted upon in some form, so as to show the country to what depths of degradation the Administration will descend to keep two men in the Senate whom all acknowledge have no fight there, and to keep two men out of the Senate whom all agree should be there, but all of which is done to carry through the Lecompton infaulty.

ton iniquity.

No better illustration of the effect of Fessenden's speech can be cited than the effect which it had upon Senator Jefferson Davis who, fresh from the Cabinet, rose and rebuked the Senator from Maine in severely courteous words, and in a severely abusive manner, at son e length. When the gallant Colonel had subsided to his seat, Senator Fessenden rose slowly, and, as it appeared, painfully, and in a feeble voice proceeded to accord to the Mississipian all that was due him as a warrier, a statesman, a politician and a gentleman, but then said, and here the tall, spare form of the Senator seemed to dilate, that on the floor of the Senate, as a Senator from a sovereign State, he acknowledged no man his superior, and claimed that he was peer with the prendest. And he said, as a Senator, he would never be deterred from expressing any or all sentiments he felt; nor did he stand in any fear of any threatened consequences. When he did less than that, or stood in any fear of any one, he diagraced his position; and when he found himself in possession of such feelings, he would resign his place to a better man. But, till then, he was not to be intimidated; and when that arm was unable to protect his head, in the exercise of his duties, then he who was able was welcome to take it. As he closed, he glanced at Senator Sumner, and sank into his seat completely exhausted his voice above a conversational tone, and it often fell below that pitch; but the Senate and the crowded calleric lost rever a word of it all. Senator Davis. in ton iniquity.

No better illustration of the effect of Fessenden's below that pitch; but the Senate and the crowded gallerics lost rever a word of it all. Senator Davis, in answer, said something about "the everlasting ery of intimidation," but made no attempt at reply. It is acknowledged that Senator F. won the day.

Correspondence of The Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1858. Washington, Feb. 13, 1858.

The fate of the Kansas admission bill is fixed. It is to be passed by both Houses. I do no not learn that the majority of the Senate Committee on Territories have introduced in their bill any qualification or any construction of the clause of the Lecempton Constitution, which may prohibit the alteration of the same. Kansas will be admitted, if at all, under that Constitu-

Kansas will be admitted, if at all, under that Constitu-tion, without any qualification or condition, or any compromise or understanding by which the Free-State party is to have the State Government.

The majority report and the two minority reports from the Senate Committee on Territories are now before the public, or soon will be. I presume they will appear in the papers to-morrow. One of the minority reports was sent to New-York, in full, last

minority reports was sent to New-York, in tun, tast night.

The Army bill cannot hang much longer in the Senate. It is doubted whether even Mr. Seward can save it. The plan of substituting volunteers is now under discussion. Lieut.-Gen. Scott favors that plan. The regular army project finds no support in any quarter, to wit: The increase of the Army by the addition of four or five regiments. The repugnance of Congress to an increase of the standing Army is unconquerable. There are, no doubt, revailing political reasons for this, independent of pitent financial considerations.

THE LECOMPTON BILL.

The following is the bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Territories:

THE LECOMPTON BILL.

The following is the bill reported by the majority of the Committee on Territories:

A Bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, presented in the Senate by Mr. Green of Missouth from the Committee on Territories, Feb. 17, 1826.

Whereas, The people of the Territory of Kansas, by their representatives in Convention assembled at Lecompton, in said Territory on Monday, the 4th day of September, 187, having the right of admission into the Union as one of the United States of America, consistent with the Vederall Constitution, in virtue of the treaty of cession, by France, of the Province of Loddidans, made and concluded on the 30th day of April, 1830, and in accordance with the act of Congress, approved on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1844, entitled "An set to organize the Territory of Kansas and Nebnoska," did form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form; and the said Convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shell be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on the weatern boundary of the State of Missouri where the Thirty seventh parallel of istitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the sastern boundary of the State of Missouri where the Thirty seventh parallel of istitude crosses the same; thence northward on said assemble to the following themes northward on said summit to the fortierh parallel of latitude; thence and may apply the the parallel of the State of Missouri where the Doundary of the State of Missouri where the Doundary of the State of Missouri where the boundary of the State of Missouri thence south with the order of the boundary of said state shall be construed as an af

Those who have deplored the inefficient state of our national diplomatic service, will be gind to learn that the Senate resterday confirmed Mr. Buchanan's ap-pointment of Mr. Remaine Dillon of this city, to the post of Secretary of Legation at Brazil. The appointer is a gentleman every way qualified for his duties, and Madeld is not among the least of his reconstructed and the servaging

THE AMERICAN MEETING IN HONOR OF NAPOLEON.

It may be all very well for poets to begin in the

Paris, Feb. 1, 1858.

middle, it is better for historical letter-writers to begin at the beginning. In the beginning, then, George Jones he was an Englishman, and was George Jones pan and simple. At a later date (i. J. appeared in America, on the stage we are told. Then, again, he was seen in England, and, at some not definitely ascerained epoch, became Count Jones, or Josuzes, or Jeannesy, on the Contheat, and Chevalier, and, by virtue of a passport obtained at the American Legation in Paris, two years ago, American citizen. Where his country and family castle are situate-whether, like the tates of the Falcon family, in "Ayrahire and the Isle of Sky," or in Spain, or on the banks of the Lycus in Asia, or by Liesthal in Switzerland, or by Liesdorf in Pressia, or by that Indian village of Oniz-Quiz spokes of in John Issing's Conquest of Flerida-your correspondent has not been able to learn; nor is the knowledge necessary for his present purpose, which is simply to give a history of the American anti-assassination meeting, beld at the Hotel du Louvre last Saturday, from its beginning. Now, the Chevalier (of some undivulged meritorious knightly order) Count Jeannes was its beginning. He it was who caused to be inserted in the city papers last Thursday an unsigned, unsuthorized notice that there would be a meeting of Americans in Paris on Friday "to offer their felicitations to their Majesties and to certify that the citizens of the Republic founded by Washington have no sympathy with the anarchy and the odious attacks which, with one accord, both worlds execuate." A very few Americans, less than a dozen in all, not being informed of the nationality of the Joannes, or careless of his antecedents and the consequences, were induced to approve this call; by all others of our countrymen here it was thought to be quite uncalled for, not to say an impertinence. That Mr. Mason should make his diplomatic compliments at the palace on the occasion of the late lucky escape, was thought to be all proper as a piece of formality. That Mr. Beverley Tucker should make his individual compliments, introducing himself to the Emperor for that purpose at one of the Tuileries balls, was thought to be a piece of fine American independence by some, and a piece of a quite different article by other some. Napoleon, who has an appreciative sense of the humorous, endured it. That the English residents in Paris should hold their meeting-which, by the way, is done on wood, and entitled the Anglo-American meeting, in one of the pictorial newspapers of Paris-was, with their peculiar relations both toward their Queen's ally and the assassins, both natural and proper. But that the handful of Americans here should meddle with what was evidently none of their business, was generally felt to be absurd. A formal " resolve" certifying their disapproval of assassination would be like those notices on the shops of Chinese traders, "We do not cheat here." But since o meeting was publicly announced, and, the French might well suppose, with the approval of Americans, and as there was no ready means of arplain Jones's management, it was likely to end in "blatherskytes," the following method was observed for saving appearances and "burking" the Chevalier: Three or four persons drew up as many brief resolutions beforehand. When the hour of meeting arrived, Mr. Welland was made chairman, the resolutions were moved, seconded, put and manimously voted and the meeting adjournedall in the space of six minutes by the watch-and the Count Joannes, who had not a chance to open proceedings or slip in a word during their progress, was left standing behind the long table of the hotel dining-room with an inkstand before him and a roll of paper in his hand, supposed to contain an eloquent American address, shorn of all anticipated glory. in a strikingly individual capacity. He stood a few moments, ineffably flabbergasted, a wonderful likeno one of the sixty or seventy persons took any more than smiling indifferent notice of his two or three little still-born attempts at indignation and a revival of the meeting. Everybody, except George, was in excellent spirits. THE MODEL ARTISTS AND POLICE .- Among the

audience assembled at the Model Artist exhibition in Brocme street, which was broken up by a squad of officers from the Mayor's office on Thursday night, were three Police Captains, and it was upon them that the Mayor's men were compelled to draw their revolv-ers to prevent their two sudden retreat from the building. This Model Artist exhibition was not exactly public, nor was it an every night affair.

The "performers," who exhibited themselves entirely nude were female inmates of the house, but were always willing to favor the "gentlemen" visitors with an exhibition whenever a sufficient amount could be subscribed to pay them for their trouble. Among the subscribers to Thursday night's fund, which amounted to \$16, were the three captains aforced. As was to be expected, considerable effort was made yesterday to keep quiet the matter, so far as the Police Captains were concerned, but the affair, as all such affairs will, leaked out, and caused a general whisperiog about the Mayor's office, and among the police generally.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, by and with the advice and coment at the Senate:

ALBANY, Feb. 17, 1855.—NOTARIES PUBLIC.—New York—
James H. Stevens, in piace of H. L. Stevens, removed from the State; George W. Coming. in place of James W. Green, removed from the State; Jonah N. Clark, Henry W. Johnson, Jeffer con Coddington, Richard C. Feilows, A. F. Higgins, reappoint ments. cuts.

Richmond-W. Templeton Johnson, of North Shore, new ap ntment.

Albany—Fertimand J. Soyanah.

Selection—American States of Continuents of Laurence—Sylvester Gibert. Ogdensburgh, responstments.

St. Laurence—Sylvester Gibert. Ogdensburgh, responstment.

Stratoga—Isase Fewler, Saratogs Springs, responstment.

Stratoga—Isase Fewler, Saratogs Springs, responstment.

Washington—Peter F. Plun, Fort Edward; Samuel W. Belley,

Thirehall, responstments.

Schenectady—George T. Handford, Schenectady City, in place
George W. Cleveland, removed from the county.

Schencetady—George T. Handford, Schencetady City, in place of George W. Cleveland, removed from the county. Octopo-Gilbert E. Parsona, Oweney, Uity, new appointment. Guondagga—Wm. H. Mosely, Syractus, new appointment. Matison—Theodore F. Hand, Oueda, reappointment. Tioga—Charles H. Shepard, Waverley, in place of G. W. Fsirchild, whose term has expired.

Monroe—Elijah K. Blyth, Rochester, reappointment. Nagara—S. R. Danles, Lockport, new appointment. Eve.—Rodman Starkuresher, Buffalo, reappointment.

The Minnesota Post is the name of a hands weekly newspaper, in the Swedish language, just started at Red Wing, Minnesota. It is the only paper in that language in the Territory, and of course is Republican in political sentiment. There is a large Scandinavian population in that region, to whom The Post will be a welcome visitor.

Horrista Murder is Kraucky.—A horrible meter was committed in Allen County, Ky., on the sth inst. The victim was Mrs. Uriah Porter. It appears that Mr. Porter was at Scottsville, attending the County Court. Mrs. Porter, two small children, and several claves were at home. Her body was found in the garden, after a search of about three hours. It was terribly disfigured by blows, and the throat was cut. A negro boy, about 15 years of ago, has been arrested on suspicion. Mrs. Porter was a very estimable woman, and a member of the Methodiat Church. She baves four children. The cause of the methodiat Church. She baves four children. n utcer is unknown. She was always very fried

RHONAL

-A Rancas letter in The Boston Journal contant

the following items:

"I had the piessure of meeting this morning the oldest white native of Karsa. Territory. The person enjoying this distinction is a daughter of Dr. Harber, who was for many years a missionary among the Shawnees. She is now a young is, 'y of about twenty-two. With the exception of Miss B. and a few others time of the white natives of Kansas are yet out of their long clothes!

"Gov. Denver is personally a more popular man than many of his predecessors. He is inch need to take the world cavily, and seems to have live, I quite tee long in California not to do anything outh "security in the seems to have live, I quite the money the "Lawrence Abolitionists;" a digoos into their money-making schemes with as much head as if he had been born on Cape Cod."

—Everything to be known about the Princess B. Yall of England, recently married to the Princes of Pruss.

of Ergiand, recently married to the Prince of Prus

is just now of interest. The following anecdote is an theatic, though never before in print:

"A few years ago, a gentleman named Brown had occasion to be at Windoor sometimes, and the Princesswas Stenstomed to greet him with "Hew do you do, Brown" Her mother rebuked her for the familiarity, and finally said, 'If ever I hear you addressing the gentleman so disrespectfully again, I shall hastably order you to bed. "The next time he appeared the Princess said, 'Ab, how do you do, Brown, goed merning, Brown, and good night, too, for I am going to bed." All he went; but in an hour or for her kind-hearted mother released, want to her, and by a little admonition affectionately administered, cared her more effectually than by bedding her."

—Three slaves—Major Morris, Heary Bradery and Dick Bradley—have been condemned to be hanged at New-Kent, Va., on the 19th March, for the murder of Mir. James C. Grant.

—Prof. Agnasiz is at present in Florida, on a tour of

Mr. James C. Grant.
—Prof. Agnasiz is at present in Florida, on a tour a recreation. Dr. Solger, during his absence, is giving ethnological and historical lectures at his school in Cambridge. Dr. Solger has this week completed the reading of his late course of Lowell Lectures before the citizens of Brockline. The lectures have been attended with much interest.

-A correspondent of The St. Louis Leader, writing

-A correspondent of The St. Louis Leader, writing from Lawrence, K. T., says:

"A rumor was started in this vicinity, last evening, that the intelligence had been received from Washington, by a confidential friend of Mr. Buchasan, residual in this city, indicating the probable decapitation of Governor Denver within the coming month, and the appointment of the Hou. John K. Porter of Alberry, N. Y., in his stead.

—Gen. Jun Lane has began the publication of his autobiography in The Kansas Crussder, in which he states that his father and two other Democrate held the State Convention of Indiana at which Andrew Jackson was nominated for the Presidency; and that this nomination was probably the means of putting Jackson on the Présidential track.

—We find the following marriage police in The

-We find the following marriage notice in The

Portsmouth Chronicle:

"Sealed in Gilsum, by Solomon Mack, elder of the
Latter Day Saints, Mr. Josiah Grimes, of G., to Mon.
Maria Magison, of Keene."

Tax Right or Womes to Vote.—The Committee on the Qualification of Votes gave an adjourned baseing yesterday, at 9; o'clock, on the petition of Barch E. Wall and others that the right of suffrage might be extended to women. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance.

Mrs. Dail was first heard for the petitioners. She said she appeared there with some degree of embarrasement to plead for a right, when she knew no reason why she should not have been sitting on one of the chairs to decide, instead of standing to plead. She then proceeded to deliver her argument, which we committed to paper, and was read in a well-modulated voice.

committed to paper, and was read in a well-modulated voice.

She contended that property of itself represented accumulated industry, and in many instances accumulated worth. In Upper Canada, womes are allowed to vote on educational matters. This result was brought about there by the spread and increase of Catholic power, which seemed fair to accomplish a separation of schools. The people were aroused, and to prevent the division, and in order to do this, womes were allowed to vote. Perhaps, ahe said, the same cause might effect similar results here.

One trainmed that women should be allowed—lat, to choose their own avocation; 2d, not to be taxed without representation; 3d, to sit on juries.

The Massachusetts Bill of Rights provides that there shall be no hereditary officers;—but, said sha, are not you, gentlemen, the very worst of hereditary officers?

officers?
She referred to the women of Rome, who brought their jewels to the Senate Chamber, to assist in carrying on the Carthagenian war, and to the effort of Hostensia, which redeemed one thousand women from

The men, unseessted, she said, had failed to succeed in successfully establishing hospitals or prevening crime. The sesport and the village are all tescing with overwhelming vice. In demestic affairs, their efforts were equally unsuccessful. In politica, their failure was equally apparent. What politica, said she, could sit for an hour, with bothing but the portrait of George Washington before him, and asswer without blushing all the questions those caim, close eyes would put to him? She did not wish, she said, to indulge in insane exaltation of female excellence, or draw about a nologies from misstated facts.

The right of suffrage for woman was claimed both for women's benefit and the advantage of mea.

She closed by urging the Committee to report a bill.

She closed by urging the Committee to report a bill striking the word "male" from the clause in the Constitution relating to the qualification of voters.

The key, T. W. Higginson was the next speaker in behalf of the petitioners. He commesced by citing several instances in which he claimed it would have been productive of great good, and have been exceedingly gratifying to have had women allowed to vote.

been productive of great good, and have been exceedingly gratifying to have had women allowed to vote.

He referred to the wrongs in Kansas, and wished to know what wrong the people of Kansas had suffered that was not everywhere inflicted on woman. There the Free-State men were wronged with the pistolhers women were oppressed by courtesy. Like Sinkes-peare's two foois, Massachusetts does it the meet gracefully, but Missouri the most auturally.

In Europe there were two classes, patrician and plebian, here men were all patrician—women all plebian, here men were all patrician—women all plebian. All men were equal in having all power; all woman is suitirely distinct from man, so that she carnet exercise his functions, then man has no right or power to represent her, and she derives from her isolated position a peculiar power.

He claimed that women were not properly represented by husbands or brothers, and as an evidence of this referred to the frequency of divorces, and the fact that woman were obliged to appeal to the law for protection against the tyranny of these nominal protectors.

He spoke at some length, his remarks comprising arguments and statements of facts.

The meeting was then adjourned after some quastious had been answered by Mr. Higginson.

[Boston Traveler, Veb. 18.]

RESUMEN.—The Albany Iron Works (Corning, Winslow & Co.), which have been idle since the lat of January, resumed operations on Wednesday meraing last, with about 150 men. At the time of the suspension of the works, the proprietors proposed to continue operations on the condition that the mea would consent to a reduction of wages. This the men refused. We learn that now the proprietors and men have come to a mutual understanding, "Puddlers" now receive \$3 per tun; they have hitherto-received \$4 per tun. The other laborers in the works have submitted to a reduction of about 12 per cent on their former wages.

At the Troy Iron and Nail Factory (Mr. Burden's), the fall force of Puddlers are at work. Here, too, a reduction in wages has been found indispessable, in order to afford labor. Puddlers heretofore receiving \$3.50 per tun. new work for \$3.

The Rensealear Iron Works are busy on railroad iron. Puddlers not at work this week, but probable will be zoon.

Nebraska.—A private letter from Nebraska Ca

NEBRASKA.—A private letter from Nebraska Caradises us that petitions are in circulation in that petition of the Territory lying South of the Platte River for its annexation to Kansas, and that they have be generally signed by the residents of that section of the Territory. Fully two-thirds of the people are in favor of being added by bleeding Kansas; and the variety adds that the matter will be urged upon the atvention of Congress. The reason assigned for this me venue is the prevailing dissatisfaction at the influence of Congress. The reason assigned for the uncertainty of Congress. The reason assigned for the uncertainty of Congress.

Skow is Persecutanta.—It is stated if and the snow storms in the eastern part of Pennsylvania is have been so heavy as to cause considerable delay if a the delivery of eastern freight at Pittsburgh. West of Harrisburg the Pennsylvania Rairroad is in many places completely barricaded by the snow, and the company are obliged to keep men constantly employed in removing the snow from the track.

A COOL RECEPTION. - In the Lower House of the A COOL RECEIVIOR.—In the Lower House of the Tennessee Legislature a resolution of Mr. Kendrick, tendering the use of the hall te General Win. Walker, and calling on him for a public address upon the Niceragus affairs, was, on motion of Mr. Bale, land upon the table by a vote of 21 to 25.